

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 11, 1876.

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THE
Charlotte Democrat,
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS for one year, or
One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable
rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will
be charged for at advertising rates.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family
Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined
to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan. 1, 1875.

W. M. WILSON. W. J. BLACK.
WILSON & BLACK,
Wholesale Druggists,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Glass, &c., &c.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Feb. 22, 1875.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office corner of 5th and Tryon Streets. Residence
on College Street.
July 3, 1876.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both
night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the
Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1875.

DR. W. H. HOFFMAN,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's Store, Trade
Street.
Feb. 8, 1875.

M. A. BLAND. ISAIAH SIMPSON.
BLAND & SIMPSON,
Surgeon Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and
the public that they have associated themselves together
in the practice of Dentistry.
All operations pertaining to the profession com-
mitted to their care will be performed in the most
skillful manner.
Teeth extracted without pain. Satisfaction
guaranteed.
At the old office of Alexander & Bland, opposite the
Charlotte Hotel.
Feb. 15, 1875.

F. L. OSBORN. W. C. MAXWELL.
OSBORN & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in the Court House. Particular attention
given to Collections, Settlement of Estates and Par-
tition of Land and Conveyancing.
Nov. 1, 1876.

W. F. COOK,
Trade Street, on North Carolina Railroad,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS and all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
All orders promptly attended to.
Jan. 22, 1872.

R. M. MILLER & SONS,
Commission Merchants,
and
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions and Groceries,
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, and
in fact, all kind of Groceries in large quantities
always on hand for the Wholesale trade.
Jan. 1, 1875.

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Consignments of Cotton solicited, on which we
will make liberal advances to be sold here, or if
shippers desire will ship to New York
or Liverpool direct. Commissions and storage on
moderate terms.
Jan. 1, 1876.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
This well-known House having been newly fur-
nished and refitted in every department, is now open
for the accommodation of the Traveling public.
Omnibuses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.
Jan. 1, 1873. H. C. ECCLES.

J. McLAUGHLIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
COLLEGE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash,
and buys Country Produce at
highest market price.
Cotton and other country Produce sold on
commission and prompt returns made.

E. S. BURWELL. E. B. SPRINGS.
BURWELL & SPRINGS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 10, 1876.

Fresh Candies!
Just received a fine assortment of Cream Candies,
Chocolate, Almonds, Gum Drops, &c., &c. Also,
fresh Lemons, at
Sept. 18, 1876. D. M. RIGLER'S.
R. M. MILLER & SONS. JOHN M. LEAK.
MILLER & LEAK,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,
Charlotte, N. C.
BRANDS:
Gold Basis, None Such, Hornet's Nest.
July 31, 1876.

Said Horace Greeley: "There is
nothing easier than to edit a blackguard
paper, and nothing more difficult than to get
up a newspaper free from foulness and black-
guardism. Fish women, and bar-room loaf-
ers are skilled in the art of bandying epi-
thets and bespattering each other with dirty
words. It requires no brains to do this;
but it does require both heart and brains to
print a newspaper that a decent man or woman
can read without a blush."

PEGRAM & WARD,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Forage, Lime, Shingles,
&c., &c.,
College Street, Burroughs & Spreng's old stand.

The undersigned having severed their connection
with the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad
Company, call the attention of their friends and
acquaintances to the business they have established
on College Street.

Nov. 13, 1876. W. W. PEGRAM,
W. W. WARD.
THEY HAVE ARRIVED!
Second Stock this Fall!!
Consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Blan-
kets, beautiful Cardinal Prints, and the best and
cheapest lot of
JEANS AND CASSIMERES
In the city. Also, Overcoats, Clothing and Hats,
all cheap at
BARRINGER & TROTTER'S.

It is exceedingly unpleasant for us to men-
tion the fact so often that many of our friends are
still owing us. To such we kindly say, the sooner
you call and settle the better, as the Books of the
Old Firm must be closed.
Nov. 13, 1876. BARRINGER & TROTTER.

W. M. CROWELL,
Commission Merchant,
And dealer in Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars and all
kinds of Country Produce, (opposite Sanders &
Blackwood's Cotton Warehouse).
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
July 31, 1876.

NEW MARBLE YARD,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
I take this method to inform the citizens of Char-
lotte and surrounding country that I have opened
a first class Marble Yard on Tryon Street, next
door to the new Insurance Building, where I am
prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Head-
Stones, Tablets, &c., in the best style of workman-
ship, and cheap as the cheapest.

All I ask is a call from you before purchasing
elsewhere, and be convinced of the fact.
J. S. HUTCHISON,
Near New Insurance Building.
Oct. 23, 1876.

SAMUEL GROSE,
Corner Tryon and Stonewall Streets, in front of
John W. Miller's,
Charlotte, N. C.,
DEALER IN
SASH, GLAZED AND UNGLAZED,
Doors, Blinds, Mantels, Newel Posts, Walnut Rail-
ing and Balusters.
Every description of BUILDING LUM-
BER bought and sold.
Oct. 16, 1876. 2m

FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Agency.
Established in 1854.
Now Representing
LONDON ASSURANCE
(doing business since 1720). English Companies.
ROYAL LANCASHIRE.
"Insurance Company of North
America,"
"Fireman's Fund," "Georgia Home,"
"Howard," "Atlas,"
"Lynchburg," "Niagara,"
"Old North State."

E. NYE HUTCHISON & SON,
AGENTS.
Office 2d Story Parks' Building, Tryon Street,
Charlotte, N. C.
Oct. 30, 1876. 1y

Chewing Tobacco.
We have just received fine Chewing Tobacco
manufactured by B. F. Gravelly, Henry Co., Va.
W. R. BURWELL & CO.
Breakfast Tea.
250 POUNDS ENGLISH BREAKFAST
Tea Company's Tea, in quarters, halves
and 1 pound. Sold only by Druggists.
W. R. BURWELL & CO.,
Agents for Charlotte, N. C.

Quicksilver.
200 POUNDS QUICKSILVER, at very low
prices for Cash.
W. R. BURWELL & CO.
3,000 POUNDS PURE WHITE LEAD,
10 Barrels Linseed Oil.
W. R. BURWELL & CO.
Oct. 2, 1876.

Tar and Shingles.
200 GALLONS PINE TAR,
100,000 CYPRUS SHINGLES.
For sale by
Nov. 20, 1876. B. N. SMITH.

A CHOICE LOT OF
Fancy and Family Groceries,
Just received at
J. ROTHSCCHILD'S.
Extra Fine Mess Mackerel; Holland Herring;
Salmon, Smoked, and in 1 and 2 pound Cans;
Wilson's celebrated Corned Beef; Cream
Cheese, Swiss Cheese, and Sap Sago Cheese;
Tapioca, Corn Starch, Sago, Fine Barley, Oat
Grits, Split Peas, Marrow Fat Beans, Fine Cut
Pickled Beans, Imported and Domestic Pickles,
American, French and English Mustard; Soda
Crackers, Egg Biscuits, Lemon Biscuits, Ginger
Snaps, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Sardines,
Sugar, Coffee, &c.
Goods delivered free.
Oct. 23, 1876.

Posture.
An erect bodily attitude, says Dr. Greene,
is of vastly more importance to health than
is generally imagined. Crooked bodily
positions, maintained for any length of time,
are always injurious, whether sitting, stand-
ing, or lying—whether sleeping or waking.
To sit with the body leaning forward on
the stomach, or to one side, with the heels
elevated to a level with the head, is not
only in bad taste, but exceedingly detri-
mental to health. It cramps the stomach,
presses the vital organs, interrupts the free
motion of the chest, and enfeebles the func-
tions of the abdominal and thoracic organs,
and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular
system.

Many children become slightly hump-
backed, or severely round-shouldered, by
sleeping with the head raised on a high pil-
low. When any person finds it easier to
sit, stand, or sleep in a crooked position
than a straight one, he may be sure his mus-
cular system is badly deranged, and the
more careful he is to preserve a straight or
an upright position, and get back to Nature
again, the better.

Those persons engaged in occupations re-
quiring the hands alone to move, while the
lower limbs remain motionless, should bear
in mind that without frequent raising the
frame to an erect position, and giving exer-
cise to all parts of the body, such a practice
will tend to destroy their health. They
should also sit in as erect a position as pos-
sible. With seamstresses, there is always
more or less stooping of the head and shoul-
ders, tending to retard circulation, respira-
tion and digestion, and produce curvature
of the spine. The head should be thrown
back to give the lungs full play. Health
cannot be without free respiration. Strength
and general health must come from exercise.
Confined attitudes are in violation of correct
theories of healthy physical developments
and the instincts of nature. Those accus-
tomed to sit writing for hours, day after
day, can form some idea of the exhausting
nature of the toilsome and poorly-paid labor
of the seamstress.

Parents and guardians should see to it,
that those under their care maintain an erect
posture, and keep the system in harmony
with the laws of life, especially during the
period of growth. And persons who, from
necessity, are obliged to remain for a time
in an unnatural or cramped position, should
overcome the evil, as far as possible, by
proper exercise in the open air and other
means of maintaining the strength, vigor,
harmony and beauty of their physical con-
stitutions.

SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, I will sell at the Court House
in Charlotte, on Monday, January 1st, 1877, at 12
M., the following described LOTS in the City of
Charlotte:

Lots Nos. 209, 210, 211, 212 and 213, fronting on
Fifth street and between Cemetery Avenue and
Graham street. These Lots are within 200 yards of
the Court House, and are very desirable property.
Lots 318, 319, 320 and 321, fronting on Sixth
street, and in rear of the first mentioned Lots.
Also, Eight Lots in the Square on which is the
residence of F. A. McNinch, Esq.—four fronting on
Sixth street and four on Seventh street.
Also, that Lot on 9th street, on which is situated
that House known as the L. A. Blackwell House.
This Property is all very near to the Public Square.
Plans may be seen at the Court House and Central
Hotel, and the undersigned will show the property
to any person desiring to purchase.

TERMS—Six months credit, purchaser giving
bond with approved security, interest from date at
8 per cent per annum.
S. P. ALEXANDER,
Nov. 20, 1876. 6w
Executor of C. J. Fox.

Macaroni, Hair Brushes, &c.
A fine article of fresh Macaroni, just received.
English Mushroom Catsup.
English, French and American Hair Brushes, an
elegant assortment and newest styles.
Trusses, Supporters, Braces, &c., a new supply.
SCARR & CO'S DRUG STORE.
Nov. 27, 1876.

Wanted!
FIVE HUNDRED Bushels of SCALY BARKS,
by STITT, WALSH & CO.
Nov. 27, 1876.

Real Estate Agency
IN CHARLOTTE.

I offer my services as a Real Estate Agent for the
sale of Lands and Houses in the city of Charlotte
and the Piedmont region of North and South
Carolina.
Have on hand, for Sale and Rent, Town Lots,
Houses, Water Powers for Mill Sites, Gold, Copper
and Iron Mines, and many thousands Acres of Land
adapted to Farming or Stock Raising, varying from
\$1 to \$35 per Acre.
Apply at my Office over the Commercial
National Bank.
Nov. 27, 1876. 3m
THOS. F. DRAYTON.

THE ELECTION
Is now over, and quiet once more prevails in this
country, and we desire to inform our friends
that we have a large stock of
DRY GOODS
In store which we purpose to sell cheap. We have
a large and cheap stock of
Ready-Made Clothing.
PAINT GOODS, HATS, DRESS GOODS,
Flannels, everything you need in our line can be
had cheap.
Agents for Charlottesville Woolen Mills.
ALEXANDER, SEIGLE & CO.
P. S.—We need money, and hope our friends
will call at once and pay their Accounts.
ALEXANDER, SEIGLE & CO.
Nov. 20, 1876.

Just Received.
TWENTY GROSS of G. W. Gail & Ar's Scotch
Snuff, which we offer to the trade at Baltimore
prices by the Gross, Half Gross or Dozen. Please
call and see for yourselves, at the Rising Sun.
C. S. HOLTON & CO.,
Nov. 27, 1876. Opposite the Market.
Family Flour.
Try our "best" Family Flour.
Oct. 30, 1876. R. M. MILLER & SONS.

PUBLIC SALE.
I will sell at Public Auction on Thursday, the
14th of December, at my residence, five head of
Horses, one Mule, two Wagons, two Buggies, several
hundred bushels of Corn, Hay and Fodder, and a
quantity of Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, &c., and Farm-
ing and Smith's Tools, on a credit of six months.
Also, Rent some Land for the year 1877.
WM. S. NORMENT.
Nov. 27, 1876. 3wpd

Pharisee and Sadducee.
To church the two together went,
Both doubtless on devotion bent,
The parson preaches with fluent ease
On Pharisees and Sadducees;
And as they homeward slowly walked
The levers on the sermon talked,
And he—he deeply loved the maid—
In soft and tender accents said,
"Darling, do you not think that we
Are Pharisee and Sadducee?"
She flashed on him her bright black eyes,
In one swift look of vexed surprise,
And then he hastened to aver
He was her constant worshipper.
"But, Mary, I insist," said he;
"That you are very fair, I see,
I know you don't care much for me,
And that makes me sad, you see."

A Touching Story.
A private letter contains a touching nar-
rative of heroism in fever stricken Savan-
nah, which ought to have a wide publica-
tion as an impressive illustration of the
noblest attributes of human nature. The
writer is explaining that some business
delay is caused by the grievous family afflic-
tion of an assistant, and goes on to say:

"The death of a young brother, in Savan-
nah, has thrown his whole family into the
deepest grief—a young fellow not much
more than a boy, who martyred himself for
the good of the people suffering with the
yellow fever, and himself fell a victim. He
was prescription clerk in Lippman's drug
store there, and when the fever broke out
the whole force left but the book-keeper and
him. A little later the book-keeper left,
and Charley ran the whole thing himself,
till Lippman ordered him by letter, to close
the store. Then, instead of coming home,
as his people kept begging him to do, he
replied no. He felt it was his duty to stay,
and he went to work in Clay's drug store,
putting up prescriptions, hundreds per day,
no time to rest, no time for dinner. Clay
took the fever and Charley nursed him, but
he died. Charley still ran the store. His
cook took the fever; he nursed her, and she
recovered. Then a young friend, Symons;
he nursed him and got him up, running the
store all the time, day and night. He wrote
his mother: 'I have to get something to
eat the best way I can. My cook is down.
I have no time for myself, putting up pre-
scriptions all day. When night comes I
am so tired I can hardly put one foot before
the other. I have not had my clothes off in
a week, and I have not brushed my hair
in four days.' This although ordinarily he
was extremely neat and careful of his per-
son. It sounds like old army times. At
last, when Symons was up, Charley took
sick. He wrote that he had taken the fever,
but was feeling pretty strong and was con-
fident of soon being up and at work again.
Telegrams then began to pass ten or twen-
ty times a day. 'Charley improving, with
good care he will come through all right,'
and everything looked hopeful, when all at
once 'Charley is worse,' and he began to
slink, Symons nursing him in his turn and
keeping up constant correspondence with
Augusta by telegraph. Finally telegrams
could be passed with difficulty, the tele-
graph boys refusing to carry the messages
in Savannah. It was the worst quarter in
the whole city. The last two telegrams re-
ceived from Symons were: 'I will stick to
him to the last.' 'I shall not sleep to-
night.' And the brave young fellow kept
his word; they both died the same night.
Symons had never fully recovered and wore
himself out waiting on his friend. Charley
was a brave soul. I could not help mourn-
ing his death; she ought not to regret that
he stayed; and my esteem for him is so
great that my little boy, now four years
old, whose name before was only Arthur, is
now Charles Arthur; and didn't I do right?
His is a name that ought never to die, and
it will live forever somewhere.

"Bull-dozing" is most excellent dis-
cipline for troops. One day last week a
man knocked at the door of a house near
Whitestown, N. Y., demanded something
to eat, and threatened to set fire to the roof.
The lady within refused to open the door,
and quickly slipped out of the house by the
back way and ran to her husband who was
at work near by. The tramp caught sight
of the husband and ran off, but was closely
pursued. The husband lost his breath and
shouted to a neighbor to follow the fugitive.
The neighbor ran for a while, but he, too,
became exhausted after he had passed the
word to a third man. The last man was
fresh, and the tramp was led back to the
barn, in the rear of the house where he had
applied for admission. Then the three men
tied him up by the arms and each of them
gave him as many lashes as they could lay
upon him.

LONG NAVY JOURNEYS.—Probably no
European Navy, except perhaps that of
England, has so many vessels continuously
employed in long journeys to the most dis-
tant seas in the world as the Navy of Ger-
many. The large screw corvette Elizabeth,
with a nominal power of 400 horses, 1,976
tons burden, and a crew of 308 men—the
best and strongest ship of the kind in the
German fleet—is now being got ready in
Kiel Harbor for a two years' journey round
the world. It will first touch at Madeira,
then at the Cape of Good Hope, Rio Janeiro,
the Dutch possessions in the East Indies,
China, Japan, and perhaps Australia, re-
turning by Cape Horn and the coasts of
North and South America.

PUBLIC SALE.
I will sell at Public Auction on Thursday, the
14th of December, at my residence, five head of
Horses, one Mule, two Wagons, two Buggies, several
hundred bushels of Corn, Hay and Fodder, and a
quantity of Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, &c., and Farm-
ing and Smith's Tools, on a credit of six months.
Also, Rent some Land for the year 1877.
WM. S. NORMENT.
Nov. 27, 1876. 3wpd

A Night of Peril.
[By Mrs. Cicero W. Harris in the Wilmington
Cape Fear.]

There is an old gentleman in North Caro-
lina who is particularly fond of reciting the
adventures of his really eventful life to the
large circle of his grand-children, grand-
nieces and nephews. The following true
story is his favorite:

"When I was a young man, immediately
after leaving College, I went as my father's
agent to look after extensive lands owned
by him in the wilds of Tennessee. There
was not a Railroad or even a hamlet near
the vast, uncultivated plantation I sought,
and I set out on horse back with huge, well
filled saddle-bags and a brace of horse-pis-
tols. My money, a considerable sum, was
concealed in a belt around my waist, and a
friend offered to accompany me a portion of
the way and to meet me at several stopping
places near the end of our route. I had been
warned by my father not to remain all night
at any private house, for the settlers all had
very doubtful reputations. My father's
bravery was proverbial, and I determined
to heed his warning. But one night, when I
had almost reached the end of my journey,
a fearful storm burst upon me. The heavens
became black; the winds blew madly; the
tall trees bent to and fro, and I lost my way.
When night came my situation grew alarm-
ing. The forest through which I groped
was reputed to be the haunt of an unscrup-
ulous band of robbers and my horse was
so much jaded, I did not think he could
stand up much longer. I hailed a distant
light with great joy, and my poor animal
seemed to take new courage from the bright
ray that shot across the clearer field. I
hastened to ask for shelter and food. The
old shriveled woman who met me at the
door, seemed to hesitate at first, but when I
offered to pay her in advance she consented.
A great dog growled at me as I en-
tered, and a poor, half-clad girl sat before
the blazing fire of oaken logs. Anything
was better than the furious tempest with-
out, and, with great complacency, I ate the
coarse supper set before me. It was not
long after supper when I was invited down
a long passage to my room. I loaded my
pistols and was about to extinguish the long
tallow candle my hostess had given me,
when I thought I heard a man's voice. The
words of my father's warning came back to
me with great vividness, and I hastily dress-
ed myself and made up my mind to remain
awake and on the watch until I found out
whence the voice came. I listened intently
and soon heard a low confusion of rough
voices, and I fancied a jingling of glasses as
if they were indulging in a bacchanalian
revelry. I saw I was in a den of robbers.
The room was a strong one but the door
was very weak. I barred it the best I could
and took my seat in front of it to be pre-
pared for the attack I felt must come. One
pistol I held close in my hand; the others
were on the table beside me, ready for use.
As the hours wore on I heard a heavy step
approach my door. The man could not with
difficulty see me through the gaps in the
door. He did see me, however, and I knew
he went back and reported the situation of
things to his comrades. Later he returned
and threw himself on the bare floor at my
door. Another and still another came and
also laid down until six great, able-bodied
men were lying in a row of me, waiting
to rob and murder me, when fatigue
and sleep should overcome me. I deter-
mined to remain awake and on my guard all
night, and if they did not leave to fight
me as soon as day dawned. With the
pistol ready to fire and in one position, I
sat up all night long. About day-break
one by one I heard them get up and leave,
each one muttering a curse. Exhausted, I
ceased my fearful vigil and hastened to
leave the hut. I attributed my safety solely
to the number of pistols I carried and to
my own powerful, muscular form. I found
I was only a short distance from the main
road, and it was not very long before I
came up with my friend who told me that
the house in which I had spent the night
was one of the most notorious in the whole
country and that I was the only man who
had ever escaped from it alive!"

Profits of the Centennial Exhibition
A Philadelphia exchange says: Out of
the thirty thousand exhibitors here, there
are but few who are not satisfied with the
amount of goods which they have sold.
The Japanese and Chinese will go back to
their homes with bursting pockets, and an
ardent desire to come again. The English
and French have done very well, especially
in the sale of articles of ornament, the pot-
teries, the objects of household art. The
Australians have sold a great many things,
but even had they no trade they would be
perfectly satisfied with the magnificent ad-
vertisement which they have obtained for
their continent by means of the Exhibition.

As for the Turks, the Egyptians, the
Portuguese, the Russians, they have been
sold pretty well out for some time past, and
would gladly have duplicated their whole
stock could they have done so in time. The
Russians especially have had immense suc-
cess. An international shopping bazaar
ought to be one of the features of our great
cities. The stock company that should
establish it would coin money. Spain has
fared but poorly; but Spain brought com-
paratively little to sell. The haughty don-
s were chiefly anxious to show that their
country has not retrograded in the last two
or three centuries so much as is popularly
supposed, and we think they have done it.

As for our own exhibitors, they have not
only sold great numbers of articles, but
they are justly counting on immense sales
in the near future, sales which will be di-
rectly due to the influence of this Exhibi-
tion. The instances in which new lines of
trade have already been established since
May 10th between our own and other coun-
tries are very numerous—are multiplying
daily.

Aiding Immigrants to Remove South.
From the New York South.

When the Northern States are groaning
under the burden of a too great population;
when the Southern States are almost a wil-
derness for want of a population; when
there are so many unemployed people at
the North; when there is so much labor
wanted at the South; why is there not
more effort made by the people of both sec-
tions to relieve each other's wants? It re-
quires an outlay of money. But so it does
to carry on political campaigns; and
enough has been spent in each section, by
both parties, to have borne the expense of
organizing and fitting out a hundred col-
onies of Northern people to settle in the
Southern States. To say that nothing is
being done would be untrue; but little is
done compared to what ought to be done.
The Southern people might do more—they
might make more direct efforts to individ-
uals instead of so much parade of the re-
sources of the South in a general way.
Seed sown broadcast, springs up, but the
crop being scattered much is lost. A bet-
ter harvest is gathered where it is sown
with regularity and system. So in attract-
ing immigrants into the South much more
can be accomplished by an organized sys-
tem. Specific offers might be made to in-
dividuals. Many of the Louisiana planters
have expressed themselves as desirous of
making contracts with white men to cul-
ivate their plantations. They should make
their names and localities known, so that
parties who would like to try the experi-
ment can communicate with them. A few
successful experiments like that published
broadcast to the world, giving the modus
operandi and results in detail, would at-
tract many inquirers, who would find ways
and means of getting South. The removal
of one cotton mill from the North where it
is either idle or running at fearful loss to
the South, where the raw material can be
procured cheaper, would, when the balance
showing a good profit has been made known
to the world, induce other mill owners to
transplant themselves, mills and operatives
to Southern soil, adding to her wealth and
prosperity. Such events can be brought
about only by special efforts of individuals
with individuals—that is, some Southern
man who owns an eligible site, must visit
some owner of an idle mill, or one running
at a loss, who has still capital at command,
and lay the subject before him, giving him
such assurances of aid and support as are
necessary and reasonable. Obstacles can
be overcome by personal explanations and
co-operation. The probabilities can be
clearly defined, as the locality being known,
better calculations can be made of expenses
in making the change and in running after-
ward. There is something tangible. So in
inviting immigrants. Each one wants to
know where he will be sure of finding what
he goes for. Their means will not permit
them to travel over the country with their
families in search of the right spot. If
there happens to be a village where the
needs of the people require the services of
one or two carpenters, as many masons, a
blacksmith, and a shoemaker, even if em-
ployment were given them only a portion
of the time, if some individuals are ad-
dressed at the North and the opportunities
made known to them, also the advantages
of cheap homes and land that they could
cultivate with profit during idle periods, a
half a dozen useful citizens might be added
to a town. Other towns in the neighbor-
hood might do likewise, and quite an ad-
dition of intelligent people thus added to a
county, forming the nucleus of a tide of im-
migration, when the new comers had time
to make known to their Northern friends
the advantages they have found. It is by
such small efforts as these which involve
little cost or trouble, that great results will
follow in time to put the South on an equal
footing with the North.

A Great Army Cook Shop.
The German Government has completed
an immense establishment at Mayence for
preparing provisions for the army in time of
war. The main building is more than one
thousand feet long, with four extensive
wings. A railroad branch runs directly
into the grounds. Two engines of eighteen
hundred horse power are used to run the
machinery. The water is drawn from wells
fed by the Rhine, and is pumped up by steam
into a reservoir which will hold about five
hundred thousand gallons. When the man-
ufactory is in full work it is capable of
boiling down and condensing one hundred
and seventy oxen per diem, of grinding
three hundred and fifty tons of flour, and of
making three hundred thousand loaves of
bread. It is also able to supply enough
preserved oats for a day's feeding of the
horses belonging to an army corps of two
hundred and eighty thousand men. To
guard as much as possible against fire, the
buildings, including the roof, are of stone
and iron.

There has been a household tradi-
tion in regard to the propriety of salting a
bird's tail before catching it, but Mother
Goose has never hinted that it would be
well to throw sand in the eyes of a bear.
Mr Smith—Mr Jesse Smith, of Ellis county,
Texas, to be more accurate—has adopted
this novel device with striking success. He
and his wife were walking home one even-
ing two weeks ago on the railroad track,
and were talking about a tea party to which
they had been present. Suddenly a large
black bear crossed the track. Smith—
Jesse, the aforesaid—though unarmed, was
not inclined to desert his wife. A happy
thought—sand. The soil was sandy, and
gathering up a handful he rushed toward
bruin and threw it into his face. The bear
recoiled. Smith repeated the experiment
and compelled the enemy to retreat.
Whereupon the ingenious and conquering
hero took his wife's arm and hurried down
the railroad track in the direction of the
little Smiths.